

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON
LAW ENFORCEMENTASKS FOR MORE POWER FOR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

Discusses Four Mile Law—Says Additional Legislation Is Needed—Recommends Legislation Wanted—Would Remove County and Municipal Officials—Abatement of Public Nuisances.

Gov. Ben W. Hooper, at his formal inauguration Monday submitted a special message that sets out specifically just what laws he wants enacted to enable him to enforce the four mile law. The message in full is as follows:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth General Assembly of Tennessee:

It is my purpose to discuss in this message the four-mile law, the conditions arising from its nullification in certain localities, and the legislation necessary to correct these conditions. This question is singled out for treatment in a separate message because it is just now of paramount importance to the people of the state.

The election of a United States senator and of state officials are matters secondary in importance to the question of whether law or anarchy shall prevail in Tennessee. To those, if any there be, who may have been misled by false statements in the public press, let me say, once for all, that my co-operation with those unfriendly to the four-mile law upon disconnected and unrelated questions, cannot be construed as a compromise of my convictions as to the temperance laws. I expect to co-operate most cordially with the legislative representatives of the cities as to all questions upon which we agree, and these are numerous. As to the maintenance and enforcement of the four-mile law, no political considerations could induce me to swerve from the position I have heretofore occupied.

This I understand to be the attitude of members of the general assembly, but they will have the opportunity to speak for themselves.

Differentiates Questions.

It is customary to differentiate between public questions by designating some as moral questions and others as economic. A little thought will lead us to the conclusion that every political issue in our state involves both moral and economic considerations. From the cold-blooded, material questions of taxation and other similar arise issues of right and wrong, justice and injustice. On the contrary, the questions commonly denominated as moral ones, such as the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the suppression of vice and crime, involve considerations vital to the material welfare of the state.

No commonwealth or city which subordinates civic decency and morality to so-called business considerations can permanently prosper. It will ultimately be found that good business is good morals and good morals is good business. Just as surely as the man who places the almighty dollar above the bodies and souls of men will finally lift up his eyes where Dives did, so surely will the state or nation pursuing a similar course receive the condemnation already pronounced upon the nations that forget God.

The Liquor Question and Law Enforcement.

It is entirely superfluous to consume time in discussing the right of one man to sell dangerous and destructive poisons to his fellowman for the satisfaction of a depraved appetite, whether those poisons be cocaine, absinthe or alcohol. That no such right exists has been declared by the highest courts of our nation and practically all of its constituent states. That the state has the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, to the end that the physical and moral well-being of the individual may be subserved, that crime may be diminished, that human life may be held more sacred, that property rights may be protected, that the material welfare of the community may be advanced, and that future generations may be stronger, better and more efficient, is now almost universally recognized. Such a law has been enacted by the legislature of Tennessee and declared constitutional by the supreme court.

This statute has been reasonably well enforced throughout our state, with the exception of the larger cities. Its enforcement in the country communities has thoroughly demonstrated its practicability. Its lack of enforcement in the cities has furnished no sound argument against the wisdom, justice and practicability of the law. It is only the man of perverted vision who puts in his time railing against the law rather than condemning those who are responsible for its non-enforcement. The people of Tennessee fully know and understand that the authorities in several of the large counties and cities of the state have willfully and defiantly nullified this statute. Those officials have not contended that the non-enforcement of the law has been due to their inability to enforce it, but have un-

blushingly proclaimed that they would not enforce the law because a majority of the voters in their respective communities did not want it enforced. They have ignored the fact that this law is a criminal statute of statewide application, enacted in the same manner as all other criminal laws and equally as binding upon every community in the state.

Two Questions Are Presented.

In view of these conditions, there are two questions presented to the people of Tennessee:

First, Do the people want the four-mile law retained, and enforced in the cities as well as in the country?

Second, If they do so desire, how shall this desire be carried into effect?

As to the first, the answer can contain no element of doubt. In two consecutive state elections, where this question was squarely presented to the people as the leading issue, the voters have declared by a decisive majority that the four-mile law shall be retained in its application to the whole state, and that it must be enforced. Certain factors have entered into each of these elections, which have made the result more remarkably potent and decisive than mere figures would indicate.

In the gubernatorial campaign of 1910, the candidate who was backed by the opposition to this statute, was unexcelled in personal magnetism and popularity by any man Tennessee has produced in half a century. He ran as the candidate of the organization which claimed to represent the majority party in this state. Notwithstanding these advantages, he went down to defeat under the load of popular condemnation of the liquor traffic and its nullification of the law.

In the gubernatorial campaign of 1912 the issue was still more clearly defined. The platform of the convention claiming to represent the majority party contained a positive pronouncement in favor of repealing the four-mile law in so far as it applied to the cities. Upon this platform there ran a man distinguished by the fact that he had served twenty years in the national congress and four years as governor of Tennessee.

The opposing platforms embodied declarations in opposition to the repeal of any part of the four-mile law and declaring in favor of additional legislation for the enforcement of this law in the cities. The election of the candidate on these platforms appeared to many as a political impossibility on account of handicaps imposed by conditions in national politics.

Then the People Spoke.

Notwithstanding all these conditions, the people again rendered a decisive verdict in favor of the maintenance of the four-mile law in its application to the entire state, in condemnation of conditions of lawlessness in the cities, and in favor of the enactment of additional legislation to enable the state to assert her sovereignty and vindicate the majority of her laws.

The people of the state having thus made plain and unequivocal the expression of their will in this matter, it is the imperative duty of the executive and the legislature to carry the popular will into effect.

I have recently been gratified to observe that there is a rising tide of sentiment, even among those originally opposed to the law, in favor of prompt and emphatic legislative action that will strengthen the law where it is being respected and enforced, and that will compel its observance in the few communities where it is being ignored and trampled under foot.

This is the lofty sentiment which should actuate the people of Tennessee regardless of party. Every citizen of intelligence and patriotism cannot but realize that the nullification of the four-mile law prevalent in the cities has produced conditions that are hurtful to us at home and discreditable to us abroad.

In recognition of the fact that the people of the state have repeatedly decreed at the ballot box their approval of the four-mile law, and their desire for its retention and impartial enforcement, we are now brought face to face with the second question above propounded. How shall the will of the people be carried into effect?

Additional Legislation.

My answer to this question is that additional legislation will be necessary to effectuate the enforcement of the four-mile law in the cities under present conditions.

This statement may be met with the question, why should the enforcement of the anti-saloon laws demand any methods or facilities not accorded to the enforcement of any other criminal law?

This question is easily answered. There is at present, no general or organized opposition to any other criminal law in this state. For example, the offense of larceny, robbery, burglary or murder are always committed by one or a few individuals, who assume the risk and take the consequences. The violations are isolated and disconnected. If there were a powerful organized body of men in Tennessee engaged in over-running the country and committing wholesale larceny, robbery, burglary and murder, then it would be absolutely

(Continued on Page 4.)

BIG SENSATION
IN BIRMINGHAMTWO PROMINENT DIVINES ENTER
MILES MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

Pass Through Window Into Girls' Dormitory—Act Severely Criticized—They Say They Went to Tell Matron Window Was Open—One of Them Was Once President of the Institution.

Special to the Globe.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 27.—The name of a prominent divine and a former president of Miles Memorial College and now a presiding elder is the centre of a storm of indignation that has swept over the community of his alleged actions with reference to the management of Miles Memorial College.

The gentleman in question was removed from the presidency of Miles Memorial College last year by the Board of Trustees. As president of Miles Memorial College he was succeeded by Prof. W. A. Bell, a young man who is to all appearances making good at the institution. Opposing forces are charged with doing all in their power to make Prof. Bell's administration a failure and to cripple the work of Miles Memorial College. The tongues of the gossips were set wagging last week by the circulation of the report that this erstwhile president of Miles Memorial College, member of the trustees board and of the executive board of the institution, accompanied by another member of the board of trustees was discovered by the matron in the third floor of the girls' dormitory after retiring time last Wednesday night.

Efforts to run down the rumors revealed conflicting statements to a certain degree, but out of them certain allegations are made and admitted. The accused admit that they were in the dormitory after retiring taps; that they entered through the window of the laundry on the first floor, which had been left open, and that they entered for the purpose of notifying the matron that the window was open.

The matron avers that they entered through the laundry window, but in order to get any further than the laundry, they were forced to pry open the laundry door, and thus gain admission into the upper stories of the building. She further states that the building was securely fastened as it is every night, and that any communication with her could have been established immediately by pressing the electric button on the front door, which sets the alarm in her private room.

Friends of the institution are considerably worked up over the matter, and claim that if the gentlemen were thus concerned in the safety of the girls in the dormitory, that on finding a window open they could have taken the matter up immediately with the President, who was on the grounds, or with any of the other male teachers.

President Bell declares that he has perfect knowledge that the girls' dormitory is always secure, that there is no communication between the laundry and the girls' apartments two stories above save through a door always secured and locked, and that entrance thereby must be gained by force. The matron is equally positive in her statement that the building was secure, and makes the rather significant statement that she had made three alarms before either of the men would reply to her.

Whatever the motive of entry into the building, people throughout the district declare that it was an unwise step, and that many more of these actions will do irreparable harm to the institution. Miles Memorial College is the idol of the people of the Birmingham District, regardless of denomination, and the feeling because of this and other developments is of such a character that no particular good will come to the institution, or the people responsible for them.

The Board of Trustees, over which Bishop R. S. Williams, of Augusta, Ga., presides, will meet at the school Wednesday, February 5th, at which time it is stated the matter will be fully investigated.

DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT
WALLIS GOES TO ST. LOUIS.

Mr. R. C. Wallis, who has served as District Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in this city for many years has been promoted to Division Passenger Agent and will be stationed in St. Louis.

Mr. Wallis has a host of friends in Nashville and throughout the South. He has successfully handled some of the largest trains have been pulled over the L & N system, notably among them being the A. M. E. Church General Conference, Sunday-School Congress that met in Tuskegee last June and the National Baptist Convention that met in Fort Worth, Tex. The last named meeting ran a double-header of Pullman Sleepers, and the conductors said they were the largest Pullman parties they had ever seen. Mr. Wallis is a hustler and congenial to a fault.

REGISTER NAPIER
IN THE CITYSAYS MATTER IN WASHINGTON
ARE QUIET.

Does Not Believe Negroes Will Suffer Under the New Administration—Sentiment Has Undergone a Great Change—Democrats Recognize Ability of Negro of this Day. Will Not Resign.

Hon. J. C. Napier, Register of Treas-

ury, is in the city, looking the picture of health. He is here on private business and during his stay will deliver a lecture at Meharry Medical College. When seen by a Globe representative he was in high spirit. He said matters in Washington are quiet, and there is little if any uneasiness among Negroes subsequently to the change of the administration. Mr. Napier said it was expected by all that with the change would come new appointments, but it was the general opinion that Mr. Wilson would be as kindly disposed toward the black man as any of his predecessors had been. He said it was clear that a great change had come over the country and that Democratic politicians from all sections were conceding that the Negro of to-day is not the Negro of fifty years ago. That one of the most rapid Democratic congressmen from the South when approached by one of the leading Negro Democrats admitted that there are Negroes and Negroes, meaning that all blackmen are not the same.

When asked what the attitude of the "Black Cabinet" was, he said that after the fourth March they would all know that every day they held their positions would be only through the good grace of the president. It had been rumored that Mr. Napier would resign, but this rumor was put at rest by a positive statement by the Registrar that he would not resign but would serve until his successor was appointed. This seem to be the position of the entire "Black Cabinet," and in fact is an established custom. Mr. Napier will be in the city several days before returning to the capital city.

SALOON AT FOURTEENTH AVENUE
AND JACKSON STREET
ORDERED CLOSED BY
THE MAYOR.

As the result of repeated petitions and complaints from residents residing the locality surrounding Fourteenth avenue and Jackson street, Mayor Howse has issued orders to Chief Curran to close the saloon owned and operated by Maurice Sandlin, at 1400 Jackson street. The saloon has been in operation in the vicinity for the past few months and it has proven very offensive to them, in that it is located opposite a church and in the path of students to Fisk University and other institutions of learning in that section.

That the saloon was a hanging-out place for the toughest characters was claimed in many of the petitions submitted to the mayor, and he decided to have the place closed for the welfare of the city.

BISHOP TYREE LECTURES AT ST. PAUL.

Monday night Bishop Evans Tyree delivered his new lecture, "Some Thing," at St. Paul A. M. E. Church. The house was packed and for an hour, rapt attention was given the speaker. It was the consensus of opinion that the lecture was the best heard in Nashville in a long time.

CAPITOL PORTER FOR MANY YEARS.

Aaron Kilbough, a well-known character on the streets of Nashville, died suddenly Monday night while sitting on a keg in a soft drink stand on Third avenue, North. Mr. Kilbough, better known as "Governor," was about 60 years old. Twenty-six years of his life were spent as porter at the Capitol, where he was well known and well thought of by every one with whom he came in contact. When the old man reached the place where he could not deliver actual service he was retired on an allowance of which he took pride in mentioning.

REV. STEWART COMING.

Rev. Chas. Stewart, the noted lecturer and newspaper correspondent, will fill several engagements in this city February 16 and 17. Sunday at 11:00 a. m., Dr. Stewart will speak at Sylvan Street Baptist Church. At 3:00 p. m. a men's mass-meeting will be held at Mt. Olive Baptist Church. At 8:00 p. m., he will preach at St. Paul A. M. E. Church. The itinerary will close with a special lecture to women Monday at 3 p. m. at Mt. Olive Baptist Church.

MRS. WM. BROWN RETURNS HOME.

Mrs. Wm. Brown, after spending the holidays with relatives and friends, has returned to her home, St. Louis, Mo. During her stay many charming affairs were given in her honor.

CLASS LEGISLATION BILL
PASSES COUNCILTHE DEATH OF MRS. ANNA ELIZA
GARLAND.

Mrs. Anna Eliza Garland died January 27, 1913, at 10 o'clock, corner 9th and Georgia streets. Her remains were carried to her home 912 Main street, where she lay in state. Funeral Wednesday afternoon, January 29, 1913, at 2 p. m. from Payne Chapel. Divine services conducted by Rev. H. L. P. Jones, Bishop Evans Tyree and Elder Preston Taylor.

Mrs. Anna Eliza Garland was born January 1, 1844 and died January 27, 1913, at the age of 69 years and 26 days. In 1868, at the age of 14 years, she was married to Wm. Turner Garland and unto this union were born six children—three girls and three boys. At the death of her husband in August 1886 she began Nurse Training and received her certificate as Trained Nurse from doctors Eve and Maddin in 1888, since which time she has enjoyed continued success at her chosen vocation. Her native life has been lived within a stone-throw of her present residence, 912 Main street and she has enjoyed the most cordial relations with all her neighbors. The services of Mrs. Garland as trained nurse were constantly in demand and she enjoyed the absolute confidence of all her patrons. She has always enjoyed most excellent health and her sudden death, while out nursing, has been a severe shock to her many friends as well as relatives. Mrs. Garland is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Jennie I. Lawson; one son, Jas. E. Garland, both of St. Louis, Mo., and five grandchildren; Mrs. Bessie I. Carter, Mr. Garland Hudson, Masters W. T. Hudson and W. T. Garland and Hazel Garland. Left practically on her own resources with six small children, her accomplishments best speak for her untiring energy and ability. Each of her six children were given nice educations as well as her eldest granddaughter (Mrs. Bessie Carter), whom she raised. For years Mrs. Garland was a constant and enthusiastic member of Payne Chapel although having been deprived of the privilege of regular attendance on account of her work. Although having lost several members of her family in rapid succession, she was never heard to complain of her lot, but continued on in the even tenor of her way.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold examinations at the Custom House, Nashville, Tenn., on the following dates:

February 5.—Physician (male) Indian service, salary, \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum; timber scaler, \$1,080; assistant horticulturist (plant industry), \$1,500 to \$1,800; assistant chemist (engineer department), \$1,000; engineer, sawyer and general mechanic (Indian service), \$1,200.

February 5, 6.—Surveyor (male), \$100 to \$150 per month; topographic draftsman, \$100 to \$150 per annum; copyist topographic draftsman, \$900 to \$1,500 per annum; preparator in etymology, \$60 per month.

February 6.—Assistant chemist, French and German required, \$1,200 per annum.

February 17.—Chief department of medicine (Philippine service), \$4,000 per annum.

February 21.—Electrical assistant War Department, \$1,080 per annum; photostatic photographer, \$720 to \$840; aid division of graphic arts, \$900; junior chemist in radio activity, \$1,080 to \$1,440; nautical expert, \$1,000 to \$1,800.

March 12, 13.—Assistant teacher and industrial teacher (Philippines), \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum.

For blanks and information apply to United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, or to G. W. Gifford, Local Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

GENERAL MISSIONARY MEETING
AT LEA AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening, January 29, there was held at Lea Avenue Christian Church an interesting meeting in the interest of Foreign Missions. Dr. Royal J. Dye, returned missionary from Africa and Dr. A. E. Corey, from China spoke. Dr. Dye was introduced by Dr. Neal. He presented an interesting picture of Africa, told of the need of the natives and the great number in that country who have never heard the blessed word of the Lord. He spoke of the country and customs of the natives and also drew a vivid picture of the possibilities of these people. The crying need of missions is means to carry on the work.

Dr. Corey, who has spent a number of years in China, also gave a striking account of missions in China. The audience listened attentively as these men told of their struggles and successes on the foreign fields and of the great possibilities for doing a greater work.

This meeting is one of a series of meetings started to raise \$1,000,000 for foreign missions. The city of Nashville has pledged \$10,000 to the fund. The Lea Avenue Church \$500. There are four returned missionaries

MEASURE TO REFUND SALOON
TAXES RECEIVES UNLUCKY 13.

Mayor Howse Promptly Vetoes Bill—Will Require Two-Thirds Vote to Pass It Over His Veto—Little Chance of It Coming Up Again—Mayor Will Touch on the Matter in Message to Council.

Only Councilmen Dortch Wood, of the Thirteenth Ward, and August Scharit, of the Eleventh Ward, were absent from the adjourned meeting of the City Council Monday night when the liquor tax refund bill was passed on its third reading. Those voting against the bill were: C. A. Bowman, Chas. Buchanan, Hardin Rowan, Fred Gray, S. P. Harris, John Langham, W. L. McFarland, W. J. Morrison, Dr. H. B. Parrish and W. L. Vaughn. Total, 10.

Those voting for it were: M. S. Flannigan, P. J. Geary, E. A. Glenon, David Jones, D. L. Jones, W. H. Kinney, A. J. Lucas, Pink McCarver, Paul Schoenplung, Frank Turbeville, John H. Waddle, Chas. Cohen. Total, 13.

There is little chance of its receiving the necessary 17 votes to carry it over the Mayor's veto, according to the general opinion at the City Hall.

The last hope of those councilmen who had sought to refund to the liquor dealers half of the back tax to be collected from them for the years 1909-12 was banished Tuesday when Mayor H. E. House vetoed the bill which passed final reading Monday night providing for such return.

The money due the city from these liquor dealers, according to the bill in Chancery, is approximately \$400,000, and some of the members of the City Council sought to refund the whole amount. Later it was agreed that only one-half of the amount to be collected should be returned. It is claimed that the whole \$400,000 cannot, by reason of failures and renewals, be collected, but the city can collect about \$200,000.

To Give His Reasons.

Mayor Howse will send a message to the City Council at its next meeting on February 13, in which he will give his reasons for vetoing the bill.

Councilman S. P. Harris, of the Third Ward, voted against the bill all the way through. Mr. Harris is the only Negro member of the Council, and the fact that he stood his ground in this fight against the liquor interests puts at rest the contention that Negroes are overwhelmingly in favor of liquor. The citizens of the Third Ward are well pleased over their councilman's position.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Special to the Globe.

Greensfield, Tenn., Jan. 27.—The Weekly County Teachers' Association convened in their monthly meeting at the public school building at Martin, Tenn., January 25th. The meeting was a very interesting one. The principal subjects discussed by the teachers were "The Training of the Children" and "Elements of Hygiene and Sanitation," which were led by Prof. M. A. Dobbs and Prof. A. M. Bishop. The following teachers also contributed largely in the discussion: Mrs. Fannie Lawyers, Mrs. A. M. Bishop, Miss Ella Grizzard. Another important subject that was given to the pastors and preachers of the town was "To What Extent Should the Bible Be Used in the Public Schools?" The following made valuable talks on the subject: Rev. H. G. Harris, of Martin, pastor of St. John's Baptist Church, near Belle; Rev. R. Green, of Martin, pastor in Lake County of the A. M. E. Church; Rev. J. D. Williams, pastor of the C. M. E. church, Martin. The subject of Hygiene and Sanitation was very interestingly discussed by Drs. W. A. West and B. Brown, of Martin. Quite a nice crowd of citizens were out. The next meeting will be at Sharon, the fourth Saturday in February. Quite an interesting program will be discussed.

NEW OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Special to the Globe.

Bartlett, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1913.—Dear Editor—Please allow the Pride of the East Lodge No. 102 K. of P. to subscribe for your paper and to say to the many lovers of the grand old order that we are yet alive. We have been hindered by the rainy weather, but on the 23rd we had a good meeting. The following officers were installed: L. Bell, C. C.; James Buckley, V. C.; Arly Nelson, Prelate; A. T. Reddit, M. of E.; Jesse White, M. of F.; T. Nightingale, K. of R. and S.; James Gaines, I. G.; Armond Edwards, O. G.; M. L. Bell, grand representative; C. P. Taylor, trustee; G. Fields and A. Jackson, trustees.

After installation of officers Dr. Horton gave some very valuable advice. Our membership is 45.

In the city and they plan to hold meetings throughout the city. A meeting will be held at the Vine Street Christian Church to-night.